

REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the Final Office Action mailed September 15, 2005. Reexamination and reconsideration in view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks is respectfully solicited.

Claims 1-25 are pending in this application, with Claims 1, 11, and 16 being the independent claims. No claims have been amended, and no new matter is believed to have been added.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Examiner rejected claims 1-25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Bridgelall.

Claims 1, 11 and 16 include detecting a condition indicative of initiating a communication over a first network and registering with a second network upon detection of the condition. Specifically, claim 1 includes the limitations “detecting a condition indicative of initiating a communication over the first wireless communications network” and “facilitating registration with the second wireless communications network when the controller detects the condition.” Claim 11 includes the limitations “detecting a condition indicative of initiating a communication over the first wireless communications network” and “registering with the second wireless communications network upon the detecting of the condition.” Claim 16 includes the limitations “detecting an action preparatory to initiating a call” and “upon the detection of the action, registering with a second wireless communications network.”

Bridgelall discloses a mobile station able to vertically roam in either direction between two different networks (Abstract). Figure 11 illustrates the overall processes 1100 for seamless active voice/data roaming between WWAN 1101 and a WLAN 1103. For Seamless Vertical Roaming (SVR) to be accomplished, simultaneous signaling in one network must be feasible between a full traffic connection in the other network (Paragraph 0062). Two different processing states achieve simultaneous GSM/GPRS and WLAN communications, but where the voice traffic connection and signaling processes in either network are interleaved, simultaneous voice and data traffic are not expected on

both the WLAN and the GSM. Transitions from one network to another are only possible once the signaling process is complete and the basic connection is already established on the second network (Paragraph 0062).

As indicated by the Examiner, an outgoing VoIP call from the WLAN radio to a remote party on the WLAN will transition or seamlessly switch over to the WWAN connection when the mobile station detects packet error rates, frequent scale back, or consistent signal degradation (Paragraph 0011). These conditions (i.e., packet error rates, frequent scale back, and consistent signal degradation) are indicative of *the state of the signal* being used and not indicative of *initiating a communication* over a wireless network.

As illustrated in Figure 12, the SVR roaming process 1200 begins while Radio A is engaged in a voice traffic connection with Party C. At step 1, an explicit call transfer (ECT) command is issued to the WWAN network so as to initiate transfer of the channel to the gateway that is hosting the WLAN Radio B (Paragraph 0069). At step 2, upon receiving the ECT command, the WWAN checks whether or not the gateway connected to Radio B is registered to the WWAN network and is answering the call (Paragraph 0070). At step 3, Radio B verifies the caller identification is from Radio A and immediately signals the gateway to accept the call. The WWAN receives confirmation that the gateway signaled acceptance of the call (Paragraph 0071). Therefore, an explicit command is issued to initiate transfer of the channel between the WWAN network and the WLAN network as opposed to registering with a second network upon detecting a condition indicative of initiating a communication over a first network.

Bridgelall thus discloses issuing an explicit call transfer demand to initiate the transfer of a communication between one network to another network when conditions indicative of the condition of the signal are detected. Specifically, Bridgelall does not disclose detecting a condition indicative of initiating a communication over a first network and registering with a second network upon the detection of the condition.

Therefore, claims 1, 11, and 16 are not anticipated by Bridgelall because claims 1, 11 and 16 include limitations that are not disclosed in Bridgelall.

Claims 2-10, 12-15 and 17-25 are dependent on either claim 1, 11 or claim 16, and should be allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1, 11 and 16, as stated above.

Applicant, accordingly, respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejections of claims 1-25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Bridgelall

Conclusion

Based on the above, independent Claims 1, 11 and 16 are patentable over the citations of record. The dependent claims are also submitted to be patentable for the reasons given above with respect to the independent claims and because each recite features which are patentable in its own right. Individual consideration of the dependent claims is respectfully solicited.

The other art of record is also not understood to disclose or suggest the inventive concept of the present invention as defined by the claims.

Hence, Applicant submits that the present application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and withdrawal of the objections and rejections set forth in the above-noted final Office action, and an early Notice of Allowance are requested.

If the Examiner has any comments or suggestions that could place this application in even better form, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at the below-listed number.

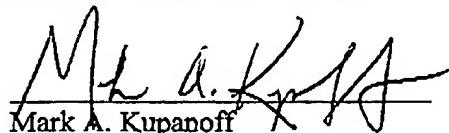
If for some reason Applicant has not paid a sufficient fee for this response, please consider this as authorization to charge Ingrassia, Fisher & Lorenz, Deposit Account No. 50-2091 for any fee which may be due.

Respectfully submitted,

INGRASSIA FISHER & LORENZ

Dated: 11/10/05

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